DECEMBER, 1784. THE NUMB. 2847.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1784.

340

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
TUESDAY, December 21, 1784.

The BILL *entitled*, "*An* ACT *for furniſhing the quota of this ſtate towards paying the annual intereſt of the debts of the United States; and for funding and paying the intereſt of the public debts of this ſtate*," was read the ſecond time and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL BRYAN, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *for furniſhing the quota of this ſtate towards paying the annual intereſt of the debts of the United States; and for funding and paying the intereſt of the public debts of this ſtate.*

WHEREAS the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, by their act of the eighteenth day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, did reſolve, That it be recommended to the ſeveral ſtates, as indiſpenſably neceſſary to the reſtoration of public credit, and to the punctual and honorable diſcharge of the public debts, to inveſt the ſaid United States in Congreſs aſſembled, with power to levy and collect for the uſe of the United States, certain duties on goods therein enumerated, and alſo a duty of *five per centum ad valorem*, on all other goods, at the time and place of importation; provided that none of the ſaid duties ſhould be applied to any other purpoſe than the diſcharge of the intereſt or principal of the debts contracted on the faith of the United States for ſupporting the war, nor be continued for a longer term than twenty-five years.

And whereas the ſaid United States by their ſame act, did further reſolve, That it be alſo recommended to the ſeveral ſtates, to eſtabliſh ſubſtantial and effectual revenues for a term limited to twenty-five years, of ſuch nature as they ſhould ſeverally judge moſt convenient for ſupplying their reſpective proportions of one million five hundred thouſand Dollars annually, as neceſſary, in addition to the ſum to be raiſed by the Duties aforeſaid, for the reſtoration of the Public Credit and the punctual and honorable diſcharge of the aforeſaid public debts. AND WHEREAS the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth, deſirous to promote and facilitate the good intentions of the United States in the manner ſet forth in the ſaid recommendation, did, on the twenty third day of September in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, by law enact and declare, that the ſaid United States ſhould be, and they were fully authorized and empowered to levy and collect the ſeveral duties mentioned and required in and by the ſaid recommendation: and did alſo further enact and declare, in and by the ſame act, that the ſum of two hundred and five thouſand one hundred and eighty-nine dollars (being the eſtimated proportion of this ſtate, of the aforeſaid one million five hundred thouſand dollars) ſhould be annually, for the term of twenty five years, raiſed and levied on the perſons and eſtates of the inhabitants of this ſtate, for the uſes and purpoſes aforeſaid, in ſuch manner as the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth ſhould from time to time thereafter direct.

Provided, That the ſaid act ſhould not take effect until each and every of the Thirteen United States, ſhould make laws conformably to the acts of Congreſs on which the ſaid act was founded.

And whereas one or more of the ſaid Thirteen States have hitherto declined to comply with the ſaid recommendations of the United States, whereby the ſaid act of this ſtate is yet ſuſpendeed and rendered ineffectual, and the aforeſaid plan of the United States, for the diſcharge of their debts and the reſtoration of public credit, is fruſtrated and yet remains impracticable.

And whereas conſiderable time may elapſe before a general and effective Plan, for the good purpoſes aforeſaid, may be formed and ratified by the ſeveral ſtates, ſo as to be put in execution, whereby the public credit may be farther impaired.

And whereas a large portion of the aforeſaid debts of the United States, are due to the citizens of this ſtate, many of whom are labouring under grievous hardſhips and inconveniencies, and ſome are ſuffering the extremities of want, by the withholding of the annual intereſt, and the conſequent depreciation in value of the principal of their juſt demands.

And whereas it is the deſire of the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth, to grant relief, to the ſuffering citizens thereof, in ſuch manner as may tend to ſtrengthen and eſtabliſh public credit, and at the ſame time, be moſt likely to accord with ſuch fœderal meaſures, as the United States in their wiſdom may adopt, by contributing the full amount of the proportion of this ſtate, towards paying the annual intereſt of the whole debt of the United States, as well foreign as domeſtic, which proportion, according to the late eſtimation of Congreſs, will require the ſum of one hundred and twenty three thouſand nine hundred and thirty two pounds, annually.

And whereas large ſums of money are due and owing from this Commonwealth, to divers citizens thereof, as well as to other perſons; and it is juſt and reaſonable, that ſuch creditors ſhould receive intereſt for their reſpective demands, until the funds of the ſtate ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge the principal.

And whereas in and by an act of the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, made and paſſed the twenty-ſeventh day of November, *Anno Domini* one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, entitled "An Act for veſting the eſtates of the late Proprietaries of Pennſylvania, in this Commonwealth," it is among other things enacted and declared, that the ſum of one hundred and thirty thouſand pounds, ſterling money of Great-Britain, be paid out of the Treaſury of this ſtate, to the deviſees and legatees of Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, late Proprietaries of Pennſylvania reſpectively, and to the widow and relict of the ſaid Thomas Penn, in annual payments, not exceeding twenty thouſand, nor leſs than fifteen thouſand pounds ſterling, in any one year, and that the firſt annual payment thereof be made at the expiration of one year, after the termination of the war; and it is juſt and neceſſary, that due proviſion ſhould be made for effecting the ſaid annual payments.

And whereas the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, by their Act of the twenty-ſeventh day of April laſt, ſetting forth, that it would not be expedient to call into payment the whole balances of their requiſitions on the ſeveral States, of eight millions of dollars for the ſervice of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two, and of two millions of dollars for the ſervice of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, did thereupon reſolve in ſubſtance as follows, to wit, that the States be required to furniſh within the courſe of the preſent year (one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four) ſuch part of their deficiencies under the requiſition of eight millions, as with their payments to the cloſe of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, would make up one half of their original quota thereof; and that before any further demand ſhould be made upon the States under the requiſition for two millions of dollars or the requiſition for eight millions of dollars, Congreſs would reviſe the quotas of the ſeveral States mentioned in the ſaid requiſitions reſpectively, and make them agreeable to juſtice, on the beſt information Congreſs might have, when ſuch demand ſhould be made. *And whereas* it appears that the payments ſo as aforeſaid required for one half of the quota of this State of the ſaid requiſition for eight millions of dollars, will amount to the ſum of five hundred and ſixty thouſand three hundred and ninety-ſeven dollars, which payments are already made and compleated or nearly ſo: *And whereas* large ſums remain due and in arrears from divers citizens, inhabitants and eſtates within this Commonwealth, on account of the ſeveral taxes aſſeſſed by virtue of Acts of the General Aſſembly in conſequence of the ſaid requiſitions, and it is proper that an appropriation ſhould now be made of the reſidue of the ſaid taxes after payment of the aforeſaid five hundred and ſixty thouſand three hundred and ninety-ſeven dollars to the uſe of the United States.

Therefore, in order to provide an adequate fund for the payment of the annual intereſt aforeſaid, and for making the ſaid annual payment to the Repreſentatives of the ſaid Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That all and ſingular the monies which have ariſen from and ſince the firſt day of November laſt paſt, and which ſhall hereafter ariſe and be received by virtue and in purſuance of a certain Act of the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, made and paſſed the twenty-third day of December, Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, entitled, "An Act for an impoſt on goods, wares and merchandize imported into this State," and by virtue and in purſuance of one other Act of the ſaid General Aſſembly paſſed the twenty-fifth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, entitled, "A Supplement to an Act entitled an Act for an impoſt on goods, wares and merchandize imported into this State," and by virtue and in purſuance of one other Act of the ſaid General Aſſembly, paſſed the fifteenth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four, entitled, "An Act for raiſing a further impoſt or duty on all goods, wares or merchandize imported into this State," together with the annual taxes herein after directed to be levied and collected, and the reſidue of the taxes which have been heretofore aſſeſſed by virtue of other Acts of the General Aſſembly, enacted ſince the firſt day of January one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two, and which now remain due and in arrears from divers citizens, inhabitants and eſtates in this Commonwealth, ſo far as the ſame are releaſed from former appropriations as aforeſaid, be, and the ſaid revenues and ſources of revenue are hereby ſeverally and reſpectively appropriated for and towards a fund for the purpoſes aforeſaid, and for ſuch other purpoſes as are and ſhall be herein after mentioned, and ſo ſhall remain, continue and be applied, and to no other uſe, intent or purpoſe whatſoever, any former or other appropriation thereof or of any part thereof, or any law, uſage or cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And whereas ſome proviſion hath been made for making the firſt of the aforeſaid annual payments to the Repreſentatives of the ſaid Thomas Penn and Richard Penn; *Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That when and ſo often as the ſecond and other ſubſequent payments ſhall become due to the ſaid Repreſentatives, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Supreme Executive Council to cauſe ſuch payments to be made out of the Treaſury of this State in gold or ſilver money, at the rate or value in Britiſh ſterling money, of the coin in which ſuch payments ſhall be made, to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall apply for the ſame, being duly authoriſed to receive ſuch payments and to give the proper acquittance, according to the tenor, true intent and meaning of the before recited Act directing ſuch payments to be made.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That there ſhall be paid into the hands of the Continental Loan Officer in this ſtate, yearly and every year, from and after the termination of the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty four, out of the Treaſury of this State, at ſuch times and in ſuch quantities as the Preſident or Vice-Preſident, by warrant under his hand in Council, ſhall from to time direct, the ſum of one hundred and twenty three thouſand nine hundred and thirty two pounds, being the eſtimated quota of this ſtate of the annual intereſt of the aggregate debt of the United States, contracted during the late war, or ſuch other ſum as ſhall from time to time appear to be the true proportion or quota of this ſtate of the ſaid annual intereſt during the continuance of the ſaid debt; which warrants ſhall reſpectively be regiſtered in the office of the Comptroller-General of this ſtate, and the ſaid Loan-Officer ſhall thereupon become anſwerable for the ſums reſpectively mentioned in every ſuch warrant.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Loan-Officer ſhall and may pay, with and out of ſuch monies as he ſhall receive in each year as aforeſaid, the lawful intereſt for one year on all ſuch certificates of monies loaned to the United States, or other certificates of debts due from the United States, liquidated, aſcertained and authenticated according to the directions of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, or according to the laws of this ſtate, as ſhall be demanded by the holders or poſſeſſors of ſuch certificates reſpectively, and ſuch payment ſhall be indorſed on every ſuch certificate: *Provided always*, That ſuch certificates reſpectively were originally iſſued from the ſaid Loan-Office, or given or granted for articles furniſhed, or for ſervices done and performed during the late war by the citizens of this ſtate, or by officers or ſoldiers admitted and adopted as of the Pennſylvania line or quota of the troops of this ſtate, and in the name and for the uſe of ſuch perſon or perſons, or ſome other, who at the time of ſuch iſſuing was or were, or ſince hath or have been a citizen or citizens of this ſtate by actual reſidence within the ſame; or in the name or for the uſe of a body politic or corporate within this ſtate; and that there be the intereſt for one year at leaſt due thereon. And if any difficulty ſhall ariſe concerning the propriety of paying the intereſt which may be demanded by virtue of this act on any ſuch certificates, it ſhall be incumbent on the claimant to produce the proof neceſſary to eſtabliſh ſuch claim; and if the evidence offered be not ſufficient to ſatisfy the ſaid Loan-Officer, the ſame ſhall be referred to the Supreme Executive Council, whoſe determination and order thereon ſhall be concluſive: *Provided alſo*, That the indorſement of the ſaid Loan-Officer on any ſuch certificate, of the payment of one year's intereſt thereon in the notes iſſued for that purpoſe, by virtue of the act of Aſſembly, paſſed the twenty-firſt day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty three, ſhall be deemed ſufficient evidence to admit ſuch certificate to be intitled to draw intereſt by virtue of this act, unleſs it ſhall appear that ſuch payment and indorſement were fraudently obtained: *And provided alſo*, That Loan-Office certificates, received by any citizen of this ſtate in payment for ſervices performed or articles furniſhed for the uſe of the United States, from any Quarter-Maſter, Commiſſary, or other officer of the United States, to whom the ſame were iſſued for that purpoſe in lieu of money, ſhall alſo be intitled to the payment of intereſt by virtue of this act, in whoſeſoever name or names the ſame may have iſſued from the ſaid Loan-Office.

And whereas, conſiderable ſums are now due and in arrear for intereſt on divers of the certificates herein before limited and deſcribed as entitled to draw intereſt by virtue of this act,

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if, at or after the expiration of four months from the time the ſaid Loan-Officer ſhall have commenced the payment of one year's intereſt (public notice thereof having been given by three or more weekly publications in three of the news-papers of this ſtate, and as near the ſaid time of commencement as may be) there ſhall be in the hands of the ſaid Loan-Officer and in the Treaſury of this ſtate, a ſum or ſums of money equal to Fifty Thouſand Pounds, on account of the monies herein before directed to be paid into the hands of the ſaid Loan-Officer, and remaining undemanded for the payment of one year's intereſt as aforeſaid, then and in ſuch caſe the ſaid Loan-Officer ſhall commence the payment of a ſecond year's intereſt on ſuch certificates as aforeſaid; and in like manner, *toties quoties*, the ſaid Loan-Officer ſhall proceed to the payment of a third, and other ſubſequent year's intereſt on ſuch certificates, where more than one year's intereſt ſhall remain due on any ſuch certificate, giving preference, nevertheleſs, to the payments firſt due in the order in this ſection before mentioned, whenever any preference ſhall be neceſſary, and ſo on from year to year as the ſaid intereſt ſhall ariſe and become due.

And whereas it may happen that the intereſt ariſing on ſuch certificates as aforeſaid, will not amount to the aforeſaid ſum of One Hundred and Twenty Three Thouſand Nine Hundred and Thirty Two Pounds, or other ſum at which the quota of this ſtate may be fixed as aforeſaid annually, after the arrearages of intereſt thereon ſhall have been diſcharged, *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That ſuch reſidue or ſurplus as may remain of the annual quota of this ſtate herein directed to be paid to the Loan-Officer as aforeſaid, after paying thereout the annual intereſt and arrearages as aforeſaid, ſhall remain for and be ſubject to the appropriation of Congreſs for the payment of the intereſt of other debts of the United States contracted during the late war.

Provided nevertheleſs, That whenever the United States ſhall make and carry into execution, other effectual and permanent proviſion, for paying the annual intereſt and arrearages of intereſt, due and ariſing on the aforeſaid debt of the ſaid United States, contracted during the late war, then and in ſuch caſe, the payment and appropriation of the aforeſaid annual ſum or quota of this State in manner aforeſaid, ſhall ceaſe, determine and be diſcontinued; any thing, herein before contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And to the end that a fair and proper account may be kept of all ſuch monies as ſhall be iſſued and paid to the ſaid Continental Loan Officer by virtue and in purſuance of this Act, and that this State may have proper credit therefor in account with the United States, *Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the ſaid Loan Officer ſhall and he is hereby directed and required to keep fair and exact accounts of ſuch payments as he ſhall make by and out of the monies which ſhall be put into his hands as aforeſaid, in which ſhall be ſpecified the kind and quality of every certificate, and by whom iſſued, on which he ſhall pay intereſt; the date and number thereof; the name of the perſon to whom iſſued; the principal ſum or value in ſpecie of each certificate, and the intereſt paid thereon for each year; and ſhall take receipts from the perſons to whom the monies ſhall be paid as vouchers for the ſaid accounts; and on producing ſuch accounts and vouchers to the Comptroller-General of this State, and the ſame being allowed and approved of by him, they ſhall be admitted in diſcharge for the amount thereof, of ſo much of the monies he ſhall have received from the Treaſury as aforeſaid; and ſuch accounts, ſtated to the laſt day of December in each and every year, ſhall be rendered annually to the ſaid Comptroller-General's office within one month after the ſaid annual periods reſpectively.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Treaſurer of this State for the time being, be, and he is hereby authoriſed and required, yearly and every year, to pay with and out of the fund or revenues herein before mentioned, the intereſt for one year on all debts due from and aſſumed by this State and liquidated, aſcertained and certified according to law (the debts or certificates of debts funded upon, and the intereſt whereof is made payable out of the produce of the exciſe on ſpirituous liquors, excepted) which payments of intereſt ſhall be made to the holders or poſſeſſors of ſuch certificates reſpectively who ſhall demand the ſame, and indorſed on the ſaid certificates reſpectively: And the ſaid Treaſurer is hereby directed to take receipts for ſuch payments, and to render accounts of the ſame, together with the vouchers therefor, to the Comptroller-General, in ſuch manner and form as is herein before directed and expreſſed, reſpecting the payments to be made by the Continental Loan Officer in this State; and ſuch accounts and vouchers, after examination, approbation and allowance by the ſaid Comptroller-General, ſhall be a diſcharge to the ſaid Treaſurer for the amount of the ſum or ſums therein expreſſed.

And whereas there are conſiderable ſums due, and in arrears for intereſt on divers of the debts of this ſtate, and it is juſt and reaſonable that the ſaid arrerages ſhould be paid; *Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, that whenever there ſhall be found remaining in the Treaſury on account of the fund and revenues aforeſaid, after paying thereout the ſeveral ſums of money herein charged upon, and made payable out of the ſaid fund, a reſiduary ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds or upwards, then and in ſuch caſe, the ſaid Treaſurer is hereby directed to commence and proceed in the payment of a ſecond years intereſt on ſuch debts due from the ſtate as aforeſaid, and ſo *toties quoties*, as to the third and every ſubſequent years intereſt, whenever more than one years intereſt ſhall be due on any of the ſaid debts, giving preference, nevertheleſs, in ſuch payments, to the intereſt firſt due in the order aforeſaid, when ſuch preference ſhall be neceſſary, and taking receipts, and rendering accounts of all ſuch payments in manner aforeſaid.

And in order to carry into execution the intention of the Legiſlature of this ſtate, manifeſted in their aforeſaid act, made and paſſed the twenty-third day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, entitled "An Act for levying a duty on certain enumerated articles, and an impoſt of five *per centum ad valorem*, on all other goods, wares and merchandiſe, imported into this ſtate, and a tax upon real and perſonal property, for the diſcharge of the debts of the United States of America, agreeable to acts of Congreſs therein recited, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," and to ſtrengthen and eſtabliſh the fund herein before mentioned and appropriated.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſum of ſeventy ſix thouſand nine hundred and forty five pounds, ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix-pence, lawful money of this ſtate, ſhall be aſſeſſed, raiſed and levied, yearly and every year ſucceſſively, in and after the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, and to continue for ſo long time as ſhall be neceſſary for the purpoſes herein before, and herein after mentioned, from and upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons in the city and ſeveral counties in this ſtate, in two equal proportions or payments, whereof the firſt ſhall be collected and paid into the Treaſury, on or before the laſt day of June, and the ſecond on or before the firſt day of December, in each and every year.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That until the quotas of the city and ſeveral counties of this ſtate, ſhall be farther liquidated, regulated and eſtabliſhed, the annual levies and aſſeſsments aforeſaid, ſhall be charged on and collected from the ſaid city and counties in the proportions and manner following; that is to ſay,

The city and county of *Philadelphia* the ſum of
The county of *Bucks* the ſum of
The county of *Cheſter* the ſum of
The county of *Lancaſter* the ſum of
The county of *York* the ſum of
The county of *Berks* the ſum of
The county of *Cumberland* the ſum of
The county of *Northampton* the ſum of
The county of *Bedford* the ſum of
The county of *Northumberland* the ſum of
The county of *Weſtmoreland* the ſum of
The county of *Waſhington* the ſum of
The county of *Fayette* the ſum of
The county of *Franklin* the ſum of
The county of *Montgomery* the ſum of

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Commiſſioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of the other counties reſpectively, ſhall meet together on or before the day of in and for the preſent year, and on the Tueſday in in and for each and every ſucceeding year, at the uſual place of their meeting, in their reſpective city and counties; and the ſaid Commiſſioners ſo met, or any two of them, ſhall iſſue their warrants under their hands and ſeals, to the Diſtrict Aſſeſſors of each and every townſhip, ward or diſtrict within their reſpective counties, requiring the ſaid Aſſeſſors to notify the freemen of their ſeveral townſhips, wards or diſtricts, by public advertiſements, to meet and chooſe two freeholders, of the proper diſtrict, to aſſiſt the ſaid Aſſeſſor in laying and aſſeſſing the taxes required within the then preſent year; and alſo requiring the ſaid aſſeſſors to demand of all and every taxable inhabitant reſiding within their reſpective townſhips, wards or diſtricts, a full and true account of all his or her eſtate, real and perſonal, within this ſtate, made taxable by this act, and in what county or counties ſituate, and on or before a certain day (to be mentioned in every ſuch warrant) to make fair and true return thereof in writing, and of the names and ſir-names of ſuch two freeholders as ſhall be choſen as aſſiſtants in ſuch townſhip, ward or diſtrict, and of all and every the taxable inhabitants and ſingle freemen within their reſpective townſhips, wards or diſtricts, together with their rades, profeſſions or occupations, and offices and poſts of profit; which ſaid returns the ſaid aſſeſſors are hereby reſpectively required to make. And if any perſon ſhall refuſe or neglect to give a return of his or her taxable property when required as aforeſaid, every ſuch perſon ſo neglecting or refuſing, ſhall for every ſuch offence forfeit and pay a ſum equal to the tax at which ſuch perſon ſhall be rated for that year, to be levied and received by the Collector of the diſtrict, by virtue of a ſpecial warrant from the Commiſſioners of the county, or any two of them, which warrant they are hereby authorized and required to grant, and the money ſo received ſhall be paid into the treaſury of this ſtate.

And in order that the taxes hereby directed to be aſſeſſed and paid, may be juſtly levied and collected, and for the better detecting of frauds and concealments of taxable property, *Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors or any of them or any other perſon authorized by the board of Commiſſioners, and they are hereby ſeverally enjoined and required, to uſe their beſt endeavours to gain information of all taxable property concealed or refuſed to be returned; and for that purpoſe, may ſearch all public records within their reſpective counties, or in the city of Philadelphia, as the caſe may require, and all officers having the charge of ſuch records are hereby enjoined and required, to be aiding and aſſiſting in ſuch ſearches, and to grant to ſuch perſons free acceſs at all proper times, to the ſaid public records for the ſaid purpoſe, without fee or reward.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon ſhall willfully conceal, or omit and leave out of the return, which he or ſhe ſhall make to the diſtrict aſſeſſor, any part of his or her perſonal property made taxable by this act, with intent to ſave the ſame from taxation, ſuch perſon ſhall pay four-fold taxes, on all property ſo concealed, and the money thence ariſing, over and above the taxes which ſuch property ought to have yielded, ſhall be paid to the ſupervifors of the highways of ſuch diſtrict, for, and towards repairing the public highways within the ſame; and any inhabitant of ſuch diſtrict, who would be a competent witneſs in other caſes ſhall be a ſufficient witneſs in the proof of ſuch concealment.

[*Turn to the Fourth Page.*]

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) Nov.* 17.

A correſpondent informs, that there was a meeting at Halfway-Tree, on Monday laſt, of the planters and inhabitants of St. Andrew, as requeſted by an advertiſement, inſerted in the papers the 10th and 13th inſtant, by order of the Honorable the cuſtos of ſaid pariſh, in order to take into conſideration the expediency of a petition to his Majeſty, for the relief of the high duties on our ſtaple commodities; the inconveniences ariſing from the loſs of the American trade, and praying the ſaid trade to be again opened with, and between America (in its own bottoms) and this iſland; but that the ſaid meeting was very thin, fourteen gentlemen only appearing.

However, the expediency of a petition to the above purport being opened, the heads of it read, and a motion made that the ſame be agreed to, a long, warm, and intereſting debate enſued, which fell chiefly upon the neceſſity and policy of the intercourſe of trade being opened by and with America (in its own bottoms) and this iſland; but it appearing to many preſent (an apparent majority) there was no *neceſſity* or *juſt policy*, that ſuch an intercourſe of trade by and with America (in its own bottoms) and this iſland ſhould ever be permitted and granted by Great-Britain, or the ports of this iſland ever opened for that purpoſe, but on the moſt urgent occaſions of unforeſeen calamities, and then temporary, and for a limitted time only, in like manner as our moſt excellent, worthy Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice of his Honorable Council, have moſt humanely and prudently, lately adopted and allowed. The motion was withdrawn without a diviſion.

NEW-HAVEN, *December* 16.

Laſt Tueſday a Negro, who had ſerved in the Continental army during the war, and had been diſcharged with badges of honor, being apprehended and committed to goal by his late maſter as a runaway ſervant, was, by writ of habeas corpus filed in his favour, brought before the honourable ſuperior court than ſitting in this place, and was in court claimed by his former maſter as his property and his ſlave for life.----In the examination of the cauſe it appeared, that ſome time in the year 1777, being the property and ſlave of the claimant, he enliſted into the Continental army, for, and during the war, with the conſent, licence and permiſſion of his maſter, who received the bounty given for his enliſtment.----Whereupon it was reſolved and decreed:----That, as at the time of enliſtment, no perſon but a freeman could by the reſolutions of Congreſs be enliſted into the Continental army, the conſent of his maſter to the enliſtment amounted in law to a compleat manumiſſion----That he was no longer the ſlave or property of the maſter, and ſhould therefore be ſet at liberty.----It is pleaſing to the benevolent mind to reflect, that in this ſtate no perſon, who hath thro' the courſe of the late war hazarded his life in the defence of liberty and independence, may by the laws of the land be doomed to perpetual ſervitude.

NEW-YORK, December 22.

The right honorable Major-General, Marquis de la Fayette, on Tueſday morning laſt, embarked on board the Nymphe's barge, which was waiting for him at the White-hall ſtairs; he was accompanied thither by his Excellency the Governor of this ſtate, the Generals Greene, Webb and Lamb, the Conſul of France, Colonel Fiſh, many other brother officers, and a conſiderable concourſe of citizens; as he paſſed the battery he was ſaluted by thirteen guns; after he had got on board, his moſt Chriſtain Majeſty's frigate ſaluted the American flag with a continental ſalute, which was returned by the artillery of the fort with an equal number. The Marquis was handed on board the barge by his Excellency the Governor on one ſide, and on the other by the conſul of France. America owes much to the valour and great exertions of this nobleman, during the late war, he not only diſtinguiſhed himſelf brave in the field and generous to our army, but a warm, ſteady, diſintereſted, and influential friend at the Court of France.

Dec. 25. The King of Spain has appointed James Gardoqui, Eſq; as his Miniſter to the United States of America: He is preparing for his journey, and will embark with all poſſible expedition, and may be ſoon expected to arrive in this country.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.

On Friday laſt the following proteſt was preſented to the Aſſembly, againſt the rejection of the motion for reviſing the teſt law.

DISSENTIENT,

1ſt. BECAUSE we conceive that the late revolution, and all juſt government, are founded in the connection between repreſentation and taxation.

2d. Becauſe it is directly contrary to the 2d, 7th and 8th articles of the bill of rights, and the 6th and 7th ſections of the frame of government.

3d. Becauſe it is a violation of the oath taken by every member of this Houſe, to continue a law which abridges "two fifths of the inhabitants of this ſtate of their rights and privileges, as declared by the conſtitution."

4th. Becauſe it is highly impolitic, tending to weaken the exertions of the ſtate, to leſſen its credit, to deſtroy the circulation of its money, to prevent the revival of legal uſury, and thereby to injure the trade and agriculture of this ſtate.

5th. Becauſe it debaſes the ſtate in the opinion of our ſiſter ſtates, all of whom have reviſed or repealed their teſt laws, and thus leſſens our natural weight and uſefulneſs in the confederation.

6th. Becauſe it is dangerous to the freedom of the electors of the ſtate, furniſhing a principle of tyranny in rulers, and a precedent for impoſing teſts hereafter, which may confine the power of the ſtate to a party, or a RELIGIOUS SECT.

7th. Becauſe it continues a ſpirit of hoſtility among the citizens of the ſtate to each other, and a ſpirit of perſecution in the government, for conſcience ſake.

8th. Becauſe it deprives the ſtate of the ſervices of a large body of men, who are qualified to make uſeful citizens in time of peace.

9th. Becauſe it is contrary to divine revelation (to which every member of this Houſe has ſubſcribed his belief) which inculcates not only the forgiveneſs of injuries, but forbearance and univerſal benevolence.

10th. Becauſe it tends to throw the government into the hands of foreigners, many of whom entertain ideas of government contrary to the ſimplicity and purity of a republic.

11th. Becauſe, by confining the power of the ſtate to a little more than one half its citizens, it creates a moſt alarming and oppreſſive *ariſtocracy*.

Anthony Wayne, *Joſeph Lilley*,
Richard Willing, *John Hay*,
Robert Ralſton, *Robert Cluggage*.

By the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, Dec. 20, 1784.

On motion, *Reſolved*, That it is expedient the Congreſs proceed to take meaſures for procuring ſuitable buildings to be erected for their accommodation.

Reſolved (by nine ſtates) That a ſum, not exceeding one hundred thouſand dollars, be appropriated for the payment of the expence of erecting ſuch buildings. Provided always, That hotels or dwelling-houſes for the Members of Congreſs repreſenting the different ſtates, ſhall not be underſtood as included in the above appropriation.

Reſolved, That it is inexpedient for Congreſs, at this time, to erect public buildings for their accommodation at more than one place.

Dec. 21. On motion, *Reſolved*, That it is expedient Congreſs ſhould determine on a place at which they will continue to ſit, until public buildings for their proper accommodations ſhall be erected.

Dec. 23. *Be it ordained by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the reſolutions of the 20th inſtant, reſpecting the erecting buildings for the uſe of Congreſs, be carried into effect without delay-----that for this purpoſe three Commiſſioners be appointed with full powers to lay out a diſtrict of not leſs than two, nor exceeding three miles ſquare, on the banks of either ſide of the Delaware, not more than eight miles above or below the lower falls thereof, for a fœderal town---that they be authoriſed to purchaſe the ſoil, or ſuch part of it as they may judge neceſſary, to be paid at proper inſtalments; to enter into contracts for erecting and compleating, in an elegant manner, a fœderal houſe for the accommodation of Congreſs, and for the executive officers thereof; a houſe for the uſe of the Preſident of Congreſs, and ſuitable buildings for the reſidence of the Secretary of foreign affairs, Secretary at war, Secretary of Congreſs, Secretary of the marine, and officers of the treaſury; that the ſaid Commiſſioners be empowered to draw on the treaſury of the United States for a ſum not exceeding one hundred thouſand dollars for the purpoſe aforeſaid; that in chooſing a ſituation for the buildings, due regard be had to the accommodation of the ſtates with lots for houſes for the uſe of their Delegates reſpectively; that on the 24th day of December inſtant, Congreſs ſtand adjourned to meet at the city of New-York on the 11th day of January following, for the diſpatch of public buſineſs; and that the ſeſſions of Congreſs be held at the place laſt mentioned until the buildings aforeſaid ſhall be ready for their reception.

Dec. 24. On motion, *Reſolved*, That Congreſs entertain a due ſenſe of the attention of the Legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, in providing accommodations for their reception; and alſo of the exertions of the inhabitants of Trenton, in accompliſhing the intentions of their Legiſlature.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

The brig Cunningham, Andrew Stevenſon, maſter, arrived at New-York from Londonderry, ſpoke the ſhip Mary Ann, Capt. Carrol, in lat. 40: 00 N. long. 59 W. from Havre de Grace, bound to Virginia, whoſe men had mutinied; 24 days out.

We have the ſatisfaction of informing our readers, that the notorious villain and pirate, Keaton, was apprehended and ſecured at Kingſton, about the middle of November.

On the 7th ult. departed this life, at Newport, Rhode-Iſland, the rev. ERASMUS KELLY, A.M. miniſter of the firſt Baptiſt church in that city.---This gentleman was by birth and education a Pennſylvanian-----of moſt liberal ſentiments-----as a preacher engaging---though young, he has left behind a numerous family---while living he was much eſteemed---now dead he is greatly lamented.

†*† The Subſcribers of Ten Pounds, and upwards, to the intended Academy of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, are hereby reminded, that next SATURDAY, at Twelve o'Clock, is the time appointed for their meeting in CHRIST CHURCH, to enact fundamental Laws, and elect Viſitors for the government of the intended Inſtitution; and ſuch perſons as have not yet ſubſcribed, but are deſirous of encouraging the deſign, are informed, that their ſubſcriptions at the time of meeting will entitle them to votes in the ſaid buſineſs.

**** The Members of the Society for the Relief of poor diſtreſſed Maſters of Veſſels, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend a general Meeting at the Maſon's Lodge, in Lodge-alley, on Monday, the 3d of January next, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening.

¶ Want of room has obliged us to omit the pieces ſigned CATO and ARGOS, but they ſhall appear in our next.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
HALL & SELLERS,
Poor Richard's Almanack,
For the Year 1785.

On *FRIDAY* next,
Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE.
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

TO BE SOLD,
THE time of a ſervant GIRL, who has two years and an half to ſerve, underſtands all kind of houſe work. Enquire of the PRINTERS. §

TO BE SOLD cheap,
A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Path Valley, Fannet townſhip, Cumberland county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, about 30 miles from Carliſle, containing 129 acres, ſituated near to a griſt and ſaw-mill, alſo to a lime-ſtone quarry. There are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, and a building which at a very ſmall expence may be fitted up for a convenient barn, about 20 acres of cleared land, a young apple orchard of about 100 trees, and a fine ſtream of water running through ſaid place. The above plantation being in a fine improving part of the country, will be ſold for ſpecie, continental loan-office certificates, or certificates for the final ſettlement of the Pennſylvania line, at the uſual rate of exchange. Enquire of the Printers.

To be rented on the 26th of next January,
THAT famous and well known tavern the BUNCH of GRAPES, ſituate in Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets, conſiſting of a three ſtory brick houſe, 52 feet in front, and a yard of 196 feet deep, whereon are erected ſtables for 60 horſes, a kitchen, and other neceſſary and uſeful buildings. For terms apply to MICHAEL MORGAN O'BRIEN, in Pine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. tbc. 5 w.

A GREY GELDING.
WAS ſtolen or broke out of a ſtable in Philadelphia, in the night of the 27th of the ninth month (called September) laſt, a grey GELDING, 8 or 9 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, ſhort and round bodied, pretty ſharp hips, has a ſmall lump on the inſide of each fore leg below the knee, reſembling the ſplint, ſome ſaddle ſpots, an old ſcar, ſomething larger than a crown on his buttock, on or near what is called the ſtifle joint, about 4 or 5 inches from the root of the tail, ſhod before, paces and trots, carries pretty well, goes well under the ſaddle, in a chair or waggon, his breaſt lately chafed with the harneſs, frequently throws his head up and down when hard rode, is remarkable for getting looſe when hitched to a poſt or ſtake. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHARLES MARSHALL, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, in Providence, Montgomery county. ISRAEL JACOBS.

WANTED,
AN elderly WOMAN, as houſe-keeper in a ſmall family, a little diſtance from town; there are ſervants to do the hard work. Apply to Mrs. PAUL, at the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet.
N. B. None need apply, but ſuch as can be well recommended. ¶

A MESSAGE from the GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania *to His Excellency the* PRESIDENT, *and the Honorable the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH all due reſpect and attention, we, the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, have taken into conſideration your Meſſage of the 4th inſtant, and though public debates of this nature ſeldom produce real conviction, either in the minds of thoſe with whom they originate, or by whom they are conducted, we are of opinion that the plan for providing for the payment of the public debts, againſt which the preſent addreſs militates, is founded on ſuch principles of natural and political juſtice, that nothing farther will be neceſſary to evince its merit, than to ſtate ſome of thoſe leading principles, and recal to memory thoſe ſentiments, which, in time of public danger, operated on every feeling mind with truth and energy. Nor can we ſuppoſe the ſecurity and eaſe reſulting from peace have or can obliterate them. We truſt we ſhall alſo rectify ſome miſtakes into which your honorable board have fallen in point of fact. We admit, and we avow it in the face of the world, that we eſteem it a duty to pay the debts contracted on the faith of the public, according to their juſt value, and to the amount aſcertained by thoſe officers, who, under public authority, have ſtated and certified them; and that every thing which interferes with ſuch a payment, either in the creation of the funds from which it is to be made, or by direct diminution of the debt ſo acknowledged, we conſider unjuſt and impolitic, and to which of courſe we cannot aſſent.

As the meſſage generally and highly approves the principles, on which the ſeveral acts of the 12th March, 1783, "for the ſale of certain lands therein mentioned," and 1ſt April, 1784, entituled "An act for opening the land-office," we need only obſerve on this point, that it was ever our intention generally to adopt and carry them into effect, and that the evils ariſing from long credit, from which would probably reſult uncertain payment, and factious combinations againſt the peace of the ſtate, cannot ariſe, no ſuch credit being to be given by the act paſſed this ſeſſion. It is propoſed to ſell the lands at moderate prices, and immediately receive the conſideration, which the meſſage admits as beſt calculated to extinguiſh the demands on the commonwealth, and relieve the people in the article of taxes. The miſchiefs of increaſing public credit, and of courſe the dealing in public funds, are not ſo well known to us as the meſſage ſuppoſes. We know ſuch funds exiſt in all free ſtates, the moſt flouriſhing and beſt regulated, and preſume that they are only dangerous from their abuſe. We flatter ourſelves that on this occaſion, with caution and moderation, they will not be liable to the dangers reſulting from an improvident exerciſe of power, either in the mode of adminiſtering ſuch funds, or their diſproportion to our ability in ſupporting them. We conſider theſe funds as providing the means of payment of a juſt debt, and that by vigorous exertions in reducing the debt as ſpeedily and into as ſmall a compaſs as poſſible, we ſhall moſt effectually guard againſt the conſequences ſuggeſted, of dealing in public funds; for the debt being leſſened or diſcharged, the opportunities for ſuch ſpeculations will be diminiſhed or done away. If your Excellency and the honorable Board ſuppoſe, that by making no other proviſion for the relief of the public creditors than what will ariſe from the ſale of lands, ſuch creditors, driven by deſpair, and pinched by neceſſity, will be compelled to take lands on any terms, or will ſell their certificates at any price to thoſe who ſeek to ſpeculate in land, we are at a loſs to reconcile it to thoſe profeſſions of tenderneſs expreſſed for widows, orphans and worthy citizens, yet retaining their certificates. For when we recur to the proviſion made by former legiſlatures for theſe *reſpectable claimants* in the acts of Aſſembly enumerated in the meſſage, we find them totally inapplicable to the end. The act paſſed the 21ſt March, 1783, entituled "An Act for providing the quota of fœderal ſupplies," and its ſupplement, paſſed the 25th September following, only gave a temporary relief for payment of intereſt for one year, and were declared to be for enabling them to pay their taxes for the ſupplies of the current year. And as for the act entituled "An Act to appropriate certain monies ariſing from the exciſe," with its ſupplement of the 20th of September, its benefit was excluſively limited to the officers and ſoldiers of the army. Thoſe *reſpectable claimants*, therefore, certainly have never received that attention the meſſage ſo explicitly declares, and other efforts than thoſe mentioned in the ſaid acts are requiſite for their relief, or they muſt remain, not merely in the *uncomfortable* ſtate ſo coldly deſcribed in the meſſage, but in a ſtate of great poverty and diſtreſs. The objection to the juſt and honorable payment of theſe debts, becauſe the folly of ſome and neceſſity of others have thrown a part of them into other hands than the original holders, at a price below their apparent value, ſeems to us as deſtructive of all future credit, as preſent juſtice. Being in their nature negotiable, and originally made transferable, who will ever receive them hereafter, if they are thus depreciated by public authority? Let it alſo be remembered, that whatſoever price the preſent poſſeſſors may have paid for ſome of theſe certificates, the public had a valuable conſideration, and that a great proportion of them yet remains in the hands of the original poſſeſſors; and as no diſcrimination is propoſed, and muſt be extremely difficult, what is to become of theſe *reſpectable claimants?* Are they to ſuffer, becauſe their intereſts are accidentally blended with thoſe of others leſs ſo? It does not appear to us conſonant to juſtice or ſound policy, to depreciate honeſt debts, becauſe they vary in the degree of merit; for that any are unjuſt in themſelves, none pretend.

To theſe original poſſeſſors none of the obſervations in the meſſage apply, which ſuppoſe ſuch an accumulation of value. They expected to receive their real value; they aſk no more; and this they are entitled to;----to oblige them to take leſs muſt be confeſſedly unjuſt.-----But we feel no apprehenſions of a few perſons being ſuddenly raiſed into great wealth, while others are proportionably depreſſed: Becauſe we ſee every ſpecies of public certificates have been long current, and the moſt unexceptionable funds provided in many caſes to ſupport them; ſuch, for inſtance, as the appropriation of the exciſe for the benefit of the army, and yet we ſee no ſuch exorbitant wealth, or depreſſed induſtry.---To make common converſation (and that founded in ſuppoſition) a ground of public-meaſures from which injuſtice to the widow, orphan, and worthy citizen will follow, we cannot ſuppoſe the generous and benevolent temper of Pennſylvania will admit, and yet we can deduce no other conſequence, from admitting that thoſe who were about to buy certificates were led by general converſation to contemplate the lands of the ſtate as the only fund for their redemption. We truſt the public proceedings of this ſtate will have a more ſtable and ſolid foundation.

That the certificates will riſe in value in conſequence of a well grounded hope of juſt and honorable payment, we hope and expect, but that it will enhance the price beyond their original value we cannot believe, and their advance towards it will be fully compenſated by recovering public credit, renewing confidence in government, and enabling us to eſtabliſh a loan-office, from which the diſtant freeholders will be accommodated with money on eaſy terms and at a reaſonable intereſt. But how will this be attained, if, inſtead of applying the wiſdom and energy of government to reſtore public credit,---we fall into every temptation to commit public injuſtice!---Whether the debts are juſt, is, in our view, the firſt conſideration;---this is not queſtioned, for they are admitted not only to be juſt, but meritorious. The next is, how ſhall they be diſcharged? We ſay honeſtly, as a ſource of future confidence and ſupply, equitably, as conformable to natural juſtice, and gratefully, as a proper return to thoſe who in times of public danger and difficulty lent their property to effect the great purpoſes of liberty and independence.

In confirmation of theſe ſentiments we ſhall recur to a meſſage of your Excellency's and the Honorable Board, of Auguſt 18, 1783, as the moſt unexceptionable authority. There it is ſaid, "The diſcharge of debts due by the ſtate, or if that cannot be ſoon accompliſhed, at leaſt the regular payment of the intereſt, ſhould be provided for, and well ſecured by adequate funds; ſo that the beſt ſatisfaction which circumſtances will permit, may be given to the creditors. Continual, and ſometimes very affecting applications, are made to us; but, while we perceive the obligations of juſtice, and the injuries and diſtreſſes attendant upon a non-compliance with them, we are unable to afford relief. It is eſſential to the public welfare, that public credit, upon which alone confidence can be founded, ſhould be ſupported; and we earneſtly wiſh the General Aſſembly would take into their ſerious conſideration the ways and means for eſtabliſhing a more regular and improved ſyſtem of revenue. We believe, that the burthens of the good people of this ſtate might be thus relieved; and we ſhall eſteem ourſelves very happy if we can furniſh any uſeful information upon this ſubject." Contemplating the reſources of the ſtate, we cannot, with your Excellency and the Honorable Board, conſider the circumſtances of the Treaſurer's notes as proofs of our inability to ſupport our credit, becauſe a want of punctuality in the redemption of all our public ſecurities is equally to be lamented. Even the ancient emiſſions of paper money before the revolution were not punctually redeemed, but certainly not from inability. It ariſes from the delay of the collection of taxes, which it is the duty of the executive part of government to remedy.

We wiſh and hope to eaſe our conſtituents under the public burthens. We partake of them ourſelves, and therefore muſt be always intereſted to leſſen them; but we ſee no cauſe to depreciate the ability of the ſtate, as well as its credit, when we reflect, that in the year 1782, when we had neither reſted from the ravages of the war, nor taſted the bleſſings of peace, a tax of £420,000 was impoſed, and though heavy, was not inſupportable. In the year 1783, a farther tax was laid for £225,000, without any aid from the ſale of lands. The preſent ſupply calls for a tax of but £76,945 17 6 annually, which is the very ſum recommended by Congreſs, and adopted by a late Aſſembly for twenty-five years; and when the purpoſes to which it is to be applied are duly conſidered, and that its duration will probably be terminated in a much ſhorter time than twenty-five years, "the generous and benevolent temper of Pennſylvanians" will not permit it to be deemed grievous, nor unduly burthenſome.

We come now to the laſt objection againſt thus providing for the payment of the public debts; that it will interfere with fœderal meaſures. We wiſh your Excellency and the Hon. Board, inſtead of reſting on a general declaration, had pointed out this interference. Beſides the inſtance above mentioned, the Journals of Congreſs abound in reſolves and recommendations, in which the utmoſt energy of language is exerted to induce us to pay theſe debts honorably and juſtly. We mean to ſhow our reſpect for the Councils of that honorable body by our compliance, as well as by our profeſſions. We have therefore collected their ſentiments, as ſcattered through divers of their proceedings.

In the celebrated letter of the 13th September, 1779, after expreſſing, with the moſt pathetic eloquence, the baſeneſs and bad policy of failing to ſupport the public faith, they urge its inhumanity as well as injuſtice: That the complaints of ruined widows and fatherleſs children, whoſe ſole ſupport reſts in the public funds, have already gone forth, and with the greateſt ſolemnity they bid us take care that they riſe no higher.

On the 18th April following they declare, that the holders of loan-office certificates ſhould ſuſtain no loſs by any depreciation of the bills loaned ſubſequent to their reſpective dates.

On the 28th June following they declare, that the principal of all loans that have been made ſhall finally be diſcharged at the full current value of the bills when loaned, and the intereſt in the mean time paid on the ſame juſt principles.

On the 16th December, 1782, Congreſs declared, that it is eſſential to the juſtice and preſervation of public faith, that whenever a nation is obliged by the exigencies of public affairs to contract a debt, proper funds ſhould be eſtabliſhed, not only for paying the annual value or intereſt of the ſame, but for diſcharging the principal within a reaſonable period.

It then goes on to encourage the ſtates to exertions of payment, by aſſuring them, that whenever the produce of the revenue ſhall exceed the intereſt, it ſhall be applied to ſinking the principal---But unfortunately no fund has been found by Congreſs to pay even the intereſt or any part of it from that time to the preſent.

In 1783, another moſt animated addreſs from Congreſs, in the 9th page of a pamphlet called "Addreſs and Recommendations to the States," after enumerating the claſſes of public creditors, ſpeaks of thoſe who originally lent their money, thoſe who have purchaſed certificates, and whoſe property has been otherwiſe advanced or aſſumed for public ſervice, and this is the language of that reſpectable body, a juſt regard to whoſe counſels the honorable board declare, and we concur in believing is eſſential to our happineſs.

"To diſcriminate the merits of theſe ſeveral deſcriptions of creditors would be a taſk equally unneceſſary and invidious. If the voice of humanity pleads more loudly in favor of ſome than of others, the voice of policy, no leſs than of juſtice, pleads in favor of all. A wiſe nation will never permit thoſe who relieve the wants of their country, or who rely moſt on its faith, its firmneſs, and its reſources, when either of them is diſtruſted, to ſuffer by the event."

In the following paragraph of the ſame addreſs, which we earneſtly recommend to the attention of your Excellency and the honorable board, theſe ſentiments are further urged and enforced by conſiderations of the moſt powerful nature, ſuch as in our opinion exclude every idea that the meaſures of any particular ſtate, at this time of day, for the relief of theſe ſufferers, can be diſagreeable to Congreſs.

The ſtate of New-Jerſey has made a proviſion ſimilar to ours, except that it reſts on taxation only, while ours has the lands as an auxiliary---and we have never heard their conduct objected to, as interfering with fœderal meaſures, or weakening the union.

If from defects in the confederation, or too limited views, ſome ſtates heſitate or fail in compliance as they have done from year to year, ſhall we bring poverty and ruin on the citizens of Pennſylvania, whoſe circumſtances the meſſage admits demand immediate attention? Do not theſe debts make a part of the national debt, and if leſſened now, will not our future burthens be leſs. Thus, while we ſubſtantially comply with the recommendations of Congreſs, we ſhall perform an act of duty, juſtice and humanity, in relieving our ſuffering fellow-citizens.

A regard to the conſtitution and the confederation, and affection to the commonwealth, which ſeemed to require we ſhould rectify many miſtakes in fact, from which erroneous conſequences have been deduced in the meſſage, have called forth this reply. We do not mean to wage a war of meſſages and addreſſes, which the experience of former times ſhews irritate, but never convince. The buſineſs of legiſlation neither admits our employing our time or ſpending public money in diſputes. If the engagements of your Excellency and the honorable board leave you at leiſure to attend to other cares than thoſe of the Council, we ſhall always be happy to receive your aſſiſtance and advice, in the approved and long practiſed mode of conference, not only as the moſt conſtitutional, when there is only a ſingle branch of legiſlature, but beſt adapted for reaſoning and conviction, peace and harmony.

Signed by Order of the Houſe,
JOHN BAYARD, *Speaker.*

Aſſembly Chamber, Philadelphia, December 24, 1784.

BANK OF *NORTH-AMERICA,*

DECEMBER 24, 1784.

THE Stockholders of the Bank are deſired to meet here on MONDAY, the Tenth of January next, at Twelve o'Clock, for the Purpoſe of electing Twelve DIRECTORS for the enſuing Year.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1784.

Bank of Pennſylvania.

WHEREAS the Accounts of the late PENNSYLVANIA BANK are finally cloſed, ſettled and diſcharged, it is therefore requeſted that the gentlemen who entered into bond, and pledged their property for the tranſactions of ſaid Bank, will call on, or ſend to BENJAMIN FULLER, Caſhier, for their bonds.

Philadelphia, December 27, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to all owners, who have lime-houſes and rubbiſh before their premiſes, to remove the ſame on or before the 12th day of January next; on neglect thereof, the law will be put in force againſt all delinquents.

By order of the Street Commiſſioners,
GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Gentlemen of the Troop of Militia Light Horſe, late of Philadelphia county, who, by its late diviſion, fall within the limits of Montgomery county, are hereby requeſted to meet at the houſe of JOHN WENTZ, jun. on the Skippack road, on the firſt day of January next, properly equipped, relative to the eſtabliſhment of a new Troop. A. MORGAN, Lieut.

Montgomery county, Dec. 16.

To be SOLD by public Auction,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, THIS DAY, preciſely at Twelve o'Clock,

A Quantity of SUGAR,

Of the firſt Quality, in Hogſheads.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, lying in Warrington and Warwick townſhips, Bucks county, containing 250 acres, with the uſual allowance, near one half cleared, the remainder well timbered, about 25 acres of meadow, a fine bearing orchard, a ſtone dwelling-houſe, three rooms below, and four on the ſecond floor, with a well before the door, a large ſtone barn, with ſtabling and cow-houſe, and other buildings convenient. This place is under excellent repair, it is pleaſantly ſituated, and convenient to meeting-houſes of ſeveral denominations. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Dec. 20. § ANDREW LONG.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Germantown townſhip, about nine miles from Philadelphia, containing 100 acres of land, whereof about half is cleared, with a good orchard, and about ſix acres of very good meadow, and more may be made, about 44 acres of good level plough-land, the reſt woodland, well timbered. There are on the premiſes two dwelling-houſes, one a ſtone, the other part frame building, a ſtone barn, a ſtill-houſe, and mill-houſe for grinding apples, a well and a ſpring-houſe near the houſe. The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, oppoſite Mr. Welker's, inn-keeper.

Germantown, Dec. 21. † MATTHIAS ROOP.

Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, Dec. 23.

ALL perſons indebted to John Hetherington, of Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, by bill, bond, book debt or verbal bargain, are deſired to come and pay the ſame, or elſe they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired forthwith to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, and ſettle with

§ WILLIAM MARSH, Executor.

Reading, December 21, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Saturday, the 15th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement, and two Tracts or Pieces of Land, ſituate, lying and being in Colebrookedale townſhip, in Berks county, contiguous to each other, adjoining lands of Thomas Potts, Joſeph Sims, John Richards and others, the one of them containing 50 acres or thereabouts, the other containing 98 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; late the eſtate of Michael Stoffel, alias Stofflet; taken in execution, and to be ſold by

§ PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

Upper Hanover Townſhip, Montgomery County, Dec. 24, 1784.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, Peter Miller, bought of one Bartle Hoover (alias Huber) a certain plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Macungee townſhip, Northampton county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing 237 acres, more or leſs, for the ſum of 2100l. on condition to diſcharge the ſaid ſum in payments as follow, viz. 250l. thereof on the 27th day of November laſt paſt; 250l. on the 27th day of May next; 50l. more on the 27th day of May, 1786, and ſo on, every 27th day of May then next following the ſum of 50l. till the above ſum of 2100 be fully paid and ſatisfied. For which ſeveral payments the ſaid Peter Miller ſigned, ſealed and delivered his bonds and obligations to ſaid Bartle Hoover, all which bonds bearing date the 19th day of October laſt paſt. And whereas the ſaid Bartle Hoover, for him, and his heirs and aſſigns, did bind and engage himſelf for the ſum of 4200l. to ſave the ſaid land and plantation free and clear of all mortgages, bonds of judgments, judgments of Courts, executions, &c. And whereas ſince the ſaid Peter apprehended that ſome of ſuch engagements may be in arrear. Therefore public notice is hereby given, that no perſon or perſons take aſſignment of any of ſaid bonds, as the ſaid Peter Miller is not willing to pay the ſame until ſaid Hoover has fully compleated, fulfilled and performed all his promiſes contained in the articles of agreement, dated the 19th day of October laſt aforeſaid, reſpecting the ſaid land and premiſes, by a proper certificate from the officers of Record in the county of Northampton. ¶ PETER MILLER.

CAME to the place whereon the ſubſcriber lives, on Point-No-Point road, three miles from Philadelphia, about three months ago, a red and white dry COW, 5 or 6 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in four weeks from this date, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the charges. † Dec. 31. GBORGE SHEETS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD by
Hall & Sellers, and Joſeph Crukſhank,
Printers, in Market-ſtreet,
(Price NINE-PENCE Single, or SIX SHILLINGS by the Dozen)

CONSIDERATIONS

UPON THE PRESENT TEST-LAW OF

PENNSYLVANIA:

Addreſſed to the Legiſlature and Freemen of the State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when and so soon as the Commissioners of the city and several counties aforesaid shall respectively have received the returns of the Assessors herein before directed to be made, such Commissioners, or any two of them, shall forthwith proceed to quota the several townships, wards and districts in their respective city and county, in proportion to the quantity, quality and value of the property and taxable articles so returned; and within six days after the forming and fixing of such quotas, shall furnish and deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the Assessors of their respective city and county, a true and fair transcript of the quota or sum of money charged upon and demanded from the township, ward or district respectively, to which each of the said Assessors do belong. And in case any township, ward or district shall neglect or refuse to elect or appoint an Assessor or assistant freeholders according to law, or if a vacancy should otherwise happen in either of the said offices by death, disability, refusal or neglect to serve of any chosen Assessor or assistant freeholder, the Commissioners of the city or couny in which such vacancy shall happen, or any two of them, are hereby authorised and required to supply the same, by appointing a fit person in the place and stead of the one so neglected to be chosen, or who shall have died, become disabled, or refused or neglected to serve as aforesaid, and every Assessor or assistant freeholder so appointed, shall have the like powers and be subject to the like penalties as other Assessors and assistant freeholders enjoy and are subject to.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when and so soon as any Assessor shall have received from the Commissioners aforesaid, an account of the quota or sum of money charged on his proper township, ward or district, he shall forthwith proceed, together with the two assistant freeholders as aforesaid, to assess the same, equally and impartially on all and every person and persons, and on all the estates real and personal made taxable by this act, within such township, ward or district, and shall make return thereof to the said Commissioners within ten days from the time the said assessor shall have received an account of the said quota.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the following enumerated articles, shall be and they are hereby made taxable; that is to say, the time of servitude of all bound servants above the age of fourteen years; all negro and mulatto slaves above the age of twelve years; all horses, mares, geldings and horned cattle, above the age of three years; sheep; wrought plate; coaches, berlins, landaus, chariots, phætons, calashes, chaises, caravans, riding chairs and other carriages, kept by any person for his or her own use, and for the purposes of travelling or pleasure; all lands held by deed, patent, warrant, location or improvement; houses and lots of ground, and ground rents; all grist-mills, saw-mills, fulling-mills, slitting-mills, rolling-mills, hemp-mills, oil-mills, snuff-mills and paper-mills; all furnaces, forges, bloomeries, distilleries, sugar-houses, malt-houses, breweries, tan-yards and ferries. And that every single freeman, who at the time of assessing any tax imposed by this act, is or shall be of the age of twenty one years or upwards, and shall have been out of his apprenticeship nine months, shall pay a sum not exceeding thirty shillings, nor under ten shillings. And that all offices and posts of profit, trades, occupations and professions (Ministers of the Gospel and Schoolmasters only excepted) shall be rated at the discretion of the Assessor and assistant freeholders of the district to which they belong, due regard being had to the profits arising therefrom

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every of the enumerated articles of real and personal property made taxable as aforesaid, shall be valued at and for so much, *bona fide*, as they are worth and would sell for, and such rate or rates, shall be assessed and levied thereon as, together with the other taxables as aforesaid, will amount to the sum of money quotaed and charged upon the city and several counties aforesaid.

Provided nevertheless, That all lands which have been or may hereafter be granted within this State to any officers or soldiers of the line of this State, by virtue of any resolution of Congress or law of this State, as a reward for their services, shall be and remain exempted from taxation for and during the life of such officer or soldier respectively, unless the same shall be transferred or aliened to any other person, according to the true intent and meaning of an Act of the General Assembly passed the first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, entitled, "An Act for the more effectual supply and honorable reward of the Pennsylvania troops in the service of the United States of America."

[*Remainder in our next.*]

To be Sold by public Sale, the 31st inst.

And may be entered upon the first of the 4th Month next,

A SMALL PLANTATION, pleasantly situated, in Birmingham township, Chester county, containing about 100 acres, with a good dwelling-house and barn, 20 by 42 feet, about 8 or 9 acres of meadow, which produces plenty of good hay, water in every field, a young orchard beginning to bear, &c. about half a quarter to Friends Meeting and School-house, a mile to a grist-mill, 11 to Wilmington, 27 to Philadelphia. And as the subscriber is sensible that any person that has a mind to purchase would be desirous to view the place, it will be shewn, and the conditions made known, by JESSE GRAVEZ.

The 16th of the 12th Month, 1784. †

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

At the Coffee-House, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of January next, at six o'clock in the evening,

ONE undivided moiety or half part of 657 acres of LAND, belonging to the estate of Abraham Wynkoop, deceased, situate in Cedar creek hundred, Sussex county, in the state of Delaware, about one mile and a half from two public landings on Mispillion creek, between 30 and 40 acres whereof are cleared, the rest consists chiefly of level well timbered land, increasing in value from the general scarcity of timber and cord-wood, equally convenient by water carriage to Philadelphia market. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

PHEBE VINING, Executrix,
Dec. 20. § BENJAMIN WYNKOOP, Executor.

SEVEN POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the subscriber's stable, in Richland township, Bucks county, on the 12th of December, at night, a bay MARE, near 15 hands high, five years old, with a small blaze in her forehead, some white on her hind feet, paces in common. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare and thief, if stolen, so that the owner may get her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or SIX POUNDS for the Mare, by ABEL ROBERTS.

December 18, 1784. §

TO BE LETT,

A HOUSE in Second-street, near Arch-street, the lower Part of which is a large convenient Store. Enquire of

DANIEL BENEZET.

MORDECAI LEWIS & Co.

Have for SALE, at their STORE, in Second-street, near Spruce-street,

A QUANTITY of bar iron, 60 pipes of choice Madeira wine, 20 hhds of red Catalonia ditto, a quantity of loaf sugar in hhds. and tierces, a few bales of pepper, hyson and common green tea, English and Dutch powder, a few bags of feathers, a large parcel of Barcelona, bandanoe, lungee, sectersoy, and cotton romall handkerchiefs, sailcloth and anchors, ravens duck and drillings, tin and copper ware in hhds. china and looking-glasses in boxes, sweet oil in jars, chalk, whiting and copperas, refined borax in boxes, red and white lead, window glass, 12 by 10, nails, flat and sharp points, of all sizes, with a very general assortment of European and East-India goods. Dec. 21. §

Philadelphia, December 8, 1784.

THERE are now in the work-house the following persons, taken up on suspicion of being run-away servants, viz.—ALEXANDER HANNA, an Irish lad, about 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, says he belongs to Thomas Misser, in Chester county, near Brandywine; and a Negroe man, named JACOB PATTERSON, about 5 feet 5 inches high, 25 years of age, who says he came from Salem, in New-England, with Capt. Ashby. Their owners, if any they have, are desired to come and take them away, in six weeks from the above date, or they will be discharged, on paying their fees and charges.

¶ CLEMENT SMITH, Work-house Keeper.

Middletown, Bucks county, 12th month 15th, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, in the night of the 10th inst. an apprentice lad, named JOSEPH WALKER, between 14 and 15 years old, of a light complexion. Had on a brown linsey fulled jacket with cuffs, brown linsey trowsers, and a half worn felt hat. Whoever secures said lad, so that his master may have him again, shall have Four Dollars reward, paid by

¶ JOSHUA WOOLSTON.

N. B. It is supposed he is gone to Philadelphia, with design to ship himself on board some vessel. Masters of vessels are, therefore, forewarned not to carry him off.

Springfield, New-Jersey, December 8, 1784.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Burlington county, near the Mount Meeting House, an Irish servant lad, named WILLIAM M'CONNELL, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, chunky built, round shouldered, lightish complexion, freckled, hath some marks of the small-pox, sandy hair, and is very knock-kneed: Had on, when he went away, a coat of a yellow colour, which appears to have formerly been green, but now much faded, with a vest of the same; the coat long skirted, without pockets at the sides, and has a fall down collar, his breeches of homespun bearskin, of a grey colour, with pewter buttons, blue grey yarn ribbed stockings, also homespun, and neats leather shoes, tied with strings, and have been lately soaled. Whoever takes up said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

§ BARZILLA RIDGWAY.

TO BE SOLD,

SPRINGTOWN FORGE, with three fires, on the best construction, newly repaired, and in good order, situate in the township of West-Nantmill, Chester county, on a large branch of the Brandywine, with high advantage of fall and seat, and is distant from Warwick Furnace six miles; with the Forge will be sold a PLANTATION, containing 264 acres, 100 are cleared, and under good fence, with about 15 acres of choice meadow, and more may be easily made, the remainder is well timbered: This place is furnished with the necessary buildings for a family, and for workmen, with out-houses, all in good repair. On this place also is a large body of iron ore, thought to be good, and a valuable seat for a furnace; the country will afford ample supplies of wood for carrying the iron factory on extensively.

Also a GRIST and SAW-MILL, known by the name of the subscriber, situated about one mile up the stream from the forge, with two pair of stones, one of which are excellent burs, the works almost new, and in perfect order; these mills are conveniently situated for neighbouring custom, and the communication of roads makes it easy to procure wheat for carrying on this branch of business very extensively. A valuable PLANTATION, containing 150 acres, with a quantity of meadow, and good improvements, will be sold with the mills.

Likewise a PLANTATION, containing upwards of 150 acres, a considerable part of which is cleared and under good fence, with a large proportion of good meadow, joining the above mills and farm.

And a PLANTATION, containing upwards of 200 acres of good land, beautifully situated, two miles from the forge, and about the same distance from the mills, the necessary buildings in tolerable repair, with a good orchard, and a great quantity of meadow.

Also a TRACT of 600 acres of excellent LAND, situated in White-Deer creek township, about one mile from the west branch of Susquehanna, and about 12 miles from Sunbury; it has been laid out in two farms, and has considerable improvements made on each. This last described tract will be shewn to any person inclining to purchase, by Col. MATTHEW SMITH, living 3 miles from the land; the others will be shewn by applying to the subscriber, at the mills. JAMES MOORE.

N. B. A likely NEGROE WENCH to be sold for want of employ. Enquire as above. Dec. 18. † 5 w

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THE subscriber intending to give up his STOCKING MANUFACTORY (being now old and infirm) will expose the same at public SALE, the 24th of January next, at his house, in Brewers-Alley, between Third and Fourth-streets, in the Northern Liberties. But in case, during that time, any one should be willing to purchase one or more of his stocking frames, or the whole manufactory together, they may apply at the subscriber's, and view the same, the whole being compleat and in good order; he has four iron and one coarse stocking frame, of the best numbers, as No. 4, 5, 6 and 7, and the coarse one, to manufacture all sorts of stockings; they will suit for the city and country; with all that is necessary to carry on the work, viz. two thread-mill, two wheels, fulling machine, reels and reel-sticks, a quantity of stocking forms of all sorts, and a quantity of stockings, likewise sundry houshold furniture.

He has likewise for sale, two cows with calf, some hay, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

FREDERICK WOLBER.

N. B. If the purchaser wants journeymen to work on the above said frames, I can recommend him mine, as being best acquainted therewith. Dec. 18. §

Choice PICKLES,

SUCH as Walnuts, Mangoes, Pickmillions, Cucumbers and Beans; also Ketchup and Walnut Liquor, Wine Bitters, Lavender Compound, and good Pickling Vinegar, to be had of MARGARET TROTTER, Mid-way in Elfrith's-Alley.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE MAN, about 23 years of age, now lying in the Work-house. He has had the small-pox an measles, and is very capable of driving a carriage. For terms of sale, apply to Mr.

CLEMENT SMITH, Work-house keeper.

N. B. The terms will be made easy. ‡

HORSES taken to winter, on excellent hay and short fee at Six Shillings per week, by the subscriber, in New Hanover township, Montgomery county, about 35 miles from Philadelphia. Apply to JACOB GRAFF, in Market-street, or

Dec. 18. ¶ JOSEPH BITTING.

FOR SALE,

Three valuable PLANTATIONS,

in the state of Delaware, and in the county of New-Castle, viz.

No. 1. CONTAINING 300 acres, about two thirds of it cleared, and the rest well timbered, with about 20 acres of meadow made, and as much more may be made and watered with two fine streams running through the farm, with fall sufficient to build any kind of water-works, and a number of fine springs on the place, with a very comfortable dwelling-house, spring-house, smoke-house, barn, stable, a very good old orchard, and a fine thriving young orchard, with different kinds of fruit, in a pleasant healthy situation, near to several places of worship, and mills convenient, within 9 miles of Wilmington, where there is a ready market for every kind of produce, 5 miles from the village of Christiana bridge, and about the same distance from several places of navigation.

No. 2. Adjoining the first farm, containing 140 acres, with a good log house, barn, stables, and a fine spring of water near the house, with an orchard of excellent fruit of different kinds; about one third of this tract timber, about six acres of meadow, and more may be made and watered to a great advantage.

No. 3. Adjoining the last, and one mile nearer market than the first, containing 220 acres. This farm has about 150 acres cleared, and the rest good woodland; there are about 8 acres of meadow made, and as much more may be made and watered at a small expence; the dwelling-house is convenient and comfortable; there are a good barn, hay-house, and stables sufficient for a large stock, with two orchards on it of good fruit, such as apples, peaches, cherries and plumbs. This farm is very pleasantly situated, with plenty of good springs of water on it.

These farms will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers, and a good and sufficient title given. If not sold before the first of February next, they will be let on good terms to persons well acquainted with farming.

For terms and further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living at White-Clay Creek Landing, six miles below Wilmington, and two from Christiana bridge, in New-Castle county, who will shew the farms to such as are disposed to purchase.

JOSEPH BURN, Attorney in Fact to Blair M'Clenachan, Esquire.

Hampden, Dec. 16, 1784.

Gloucester county, Dec. 18, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Henry Woodward, an insolvent debtor, confined in the goal at Gloucester, in the county of Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey, that they be and appear before two or more of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the said county, on Friday, the 21st day of January next, at the house of William Hugg, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his confinement, pursuant to an Act of General Assembly in such case made and provided. HENRY WOODWARD.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in East Whiteland township, Chester county, near the White-Horse Tavern, on Lancaster road, about three months ago, Two stray COWS, the one a large red cow, the other a brown, with a short tail, no ear-mark on either of them. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have them again. Dec. 16. § SAMUEL RICHISON.

WHEREAS we, the subscribers, have been appointed Auditors by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, in a certain attachment commenced by SAMUEL BOYD and WILLIAM SMITH, Esquires, Commissioners of Lancaster county aforesaid, plaintiffs; and MARTIN BOWMAN, defendant: NOTICE is hereby given, That we shall meet at the house of Adam Reigarts, in the borough of Lancaster, on the 12th day of January next, to audit the accounts of all the defendant's creditors, and settle their shares of the defendant's whole estate, real and personal; when the several creditors of the said Martin Bowman are required to appear before us, with their several accounts and demands, and the necessary vouchers, in order that their several balances be duly ascertained.

CASPER SHAFFNER,
Lancaster, Dec. 13. JACOB KRUG, } Auditors.
§ 4 w. JOHN MILLER.

THE owners and possessors of the CEDAR CREEK MEADOWS, in Red-Lion hundred, and county of New-Castle, are requested to take notice, That there will be an application to the Honorable the General Assembly, at their next session, the first Monday in January next, at Dover, for an act of the said General Assembly to enable the owners and possessors thereof to erect a new bank in front of part of the said old bank; and to raise a fund to make and support the new bank, and the residue of the old bank and sluices, according to the number of acres of meadow ground each person holds within the said old and new banks. Any person or persons having objections to the said application, are hereby requested to attend the said Honorable General Assembly, at the time and place above mentioned, to shew cause why the law should not pass for the purposes aforesaid.

† JONAS PORTER, and)
Dec. 11. PATRICK M'LAUGHLIN,) Managers.

To be SOLD at private

A Valuable PLANTATION, of about 120 acres of exceeding good land, situate in Brandywine Hundred, joining the great road leading from Wilmington to Chester, 6 miles from each place, and bounding on Delaware river, on which is a good two story brick house and kitchen, and a never failing well of exceeding good water, a good barn and stabling, 10 acres of meadow, and about 40 woodland; said plantation commands a beautiful prospect of the river Delaware, and also very convenient for hauling out mud to manure the land.

Any person inclining to purchase the same, may view the premises, and know the Terms, by applying to JOHN BUCKLEY, or ISAAC DUTTON, inn-keeper near the premises.

November 29, 1784. § 5 w.

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